The Bethel Courier.

A Weekly Family Newspaper, Neutral in Politics, devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Education, the Mechanic Arts, and the News of the Day.

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The Bethel Courier.

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Original Poetry.

Lines on the Death of Martha M. B.

And art thou gone, beloved Friend,
To seek thy residence, on high?
Oh, have thy days come to an end;
And was't thou called in youth to die?

Yes, our beloved Martha's gone,
And left her friends and parents here;
She's gone and left them here to mourn
The loss of one who's very dear.

Kind parents have been called again,
To follow to the silent grave,
A very near and loving Friend,
One whom no mortal arm could save.

Her loving friends, both far and near
Who've oft beheld her smiling face,
Must soon the solemn tidings hear,
That Martha's left a vacant place.

Oh, brothers, why so grieve for her,
And mourn like those who have no hope;
What is your loss, her gain must be,
This nothing hope should bear thee up

Dear Sister though you're called to weep
For her who's gone from earth's abode,
Yet, God can fill her vacant seat,
And take her to his throne above.

And when we're called away by death;
Oh, may we meet her in the skies,
Where parting will no more be heard,
Where tears are wiped from sorrowing eyes

LENA.

History of Bethel.

By Dr. N. T. True.

CHAPTER XII.

The language of the Indian tribes in North America has been, perhaps, the most interesting feature connected with their history. Frequent attempts have been made to trace its connection with the languages of the eastern continent, but thus far without success. The Algonquin language was the most extensively spoken on the continent. Different tribes had their respective dialects, but could converse readily with each other. The language evidently became changeable in its character. Thus, a modern Indian being asked to give a definition of *Androscoggin*, might not be able to do it. He would reply, "that is old Indian," plainly evincing that the name was ancient, or that such changes had taken place as to cause him to lose sight of the original definition. As a specimen of the similar and dissimilar aspects of the same word in different portions even of the same tribe, I present the word *wigwam* in the Ojibway language. At St. Mary's, it is *Wegeekom*, in another, *wegeewam*, while in another, its connection is hardly recognized, *mukukeekamic*. Other still more striking examples might be given. The Canada Indians, from their great intimacy with the French, frequently adopted the French numerals instead of those of their own language. Other French and English words gradually crept into their language after the settlement, of the country such as *canoe*, from the French *canot*. On the other hand quite a number of significant words have been added to the English language which owe their derivation from the Indians. Thus *wigwam*, is derived from *wikwam*, a house, moccasons, from *mazen*, shoes, tomahawk, from *tamahican* a hatchet. A squaw, probably from *ochqucu*, a woman. Occobee (orthography doubtful) from *okkepee*, rum; hommony, boiled corn; *samp*, corn pounded and boiled. *Sanhop*, a husband; *Pappoos*, or *Pappoose*, a child; *Tabaco*, a province of South America, gives us tobacco, because according to Webster it was first discovered there by the Spaniards. Then we have *squampum, quahaug, tumpline, caoutchouc, powow*.

The termination *cook*, so common in many Indian names of places, has become quite Americanized. It is derived from *c*, euphonic, and *auke* signifying a *place*. Thus *Pennacook*, from *Pemaquis* crooked *c*, euphonic, *auke*, a place. *Pequaket* seems to have had the same derivation, though Mollocket, an Indian woman, who resided in Bethel and vicinity many years after its settlement, gave the definition, *the place where the dust arises from the leaves*, alluding to the dust that rose from the leaves while walking over them after a freshet in Saco River. The termination *auke* is spelled so differently by early French and English writers that it is not always easy to recognize the derivation. Thus we have *Potomac*, the place of the porpoise; *Chesapeake*, the place of the great river, *Penobscot*, rocky place; *Kennebec*, place of residence at the long water; *Cushnoc*, overtaking place. *Aroostook*, good river; *Abnaki*, place where the sky is white; *Winnipissogee*, beautiful lake of the highlands; *Umbagog*, lake with shallow water. All these words terminated in *auke Androscoggin*, probably first noticed by Capt. John Smith, and spelled by him *Aumoughcongen*, and by others *Amaroscoggin*, *Amoscoggin*, *Ammonoscongan*, was by the early settlers frequently abridged to *Scoggin*. Vetromile, a recent investigator of the Indian languages, defines it the Fish Spearing River. Another writer analyzes it thus. *Amaroscoggin*, from *Namaos*, fish, *kees*, high, and *auk*, a place, which may be defined, the high place where fish are caught. The present name of Androscoggin is supposed to have been given out of compliment, and perhaps from some similarity of sound, to governor Andros, as it assumed that form of spelling about the time that he was in this country, although the name Amaroscoggin was often retained in records a century later. The Indians limited the name to the river above Lewiston Falls. Between the latter place and Merrymeeting Bay, they called it *Pejepscot*, or the river like a diving snake, a definition exceedingly applicable, as any one acquainted with the river would recognize. From the latter place to the mouth of the Kennebec, it was called, *Sagadahoc*, or the mouth of the river. Then there are other terminations in *auk*, as *Saco*, *Norridgewock*. Sometimes they applied the same name to different places, as *Pennecook*, on the *Merrimac*, and *Pennecook* at Rumford Falls on the Androscoggin; *Chautauque* in New York, and *Chatcuque* on Sandy river in Phillips, Me.

Sometimes they would coin a word from this English, as *Prol*, from the English, Peter, which they could not so readily pronounce.

A few Indian words are still remembered by our oldest inhabitants. Mrs. Martha Rowe, now residing in Gilead, who was familiar with the Indians in her youth, defines *Kussa*, go away: *Alum*, come here: *Quallimosit*, the name of an Indian who formerly visited Bethel, was defined, Roll up cloth.

The names of many places were very significant. *Songo*, a pond in the town of Albany at the source of the Presumpscot, was the place where they set traps and caught nothing; *Connecticut*, the long deer river; *Susquehanah*, the winding river; *Allegany*, cold river; *Norembegua*, still water before the falls, *Damariscotta*, Alewive river, *Cobosseconte*, sturgeon river.

They had their favorite names of persons. Thus there was a *Sabatis* who lived at the head waters of the Kennebec, who also accompanied Arnold in his expedition to Quebec. Another lived near, or in the town of Lisbon, from whom a pond and a mountain take there names; while another was familiar to the early settlers in Bethel, who came from Canada.

A curious analogy may be traced between the words Amoscoggin and Anasagunticook. The latter word was the name of the Indian tribe that lived in Bethel and other places on the Androscoggin river. Let the reader compare the definition with that of Androscoggin given above.

Anasagunticook, rather, *Amas-a-conte cook*, from *namaos*, fish, *a*, euphonic, *konte*, stream, *cook* c, euphonic and *auke*, place, or locality, i. e. the region of the Fish River, or simply, Fish River.

For the analysis of this word and for other favors, I am indebted to the Rev. E. Ballard of Brunswick, who has entered upon this new field of classical study with much zeal.

Like the nomenclature in chemistry, where the name signifies the composition of a body, so these Indian names all have a descriptive meaning, often very expressive and elegant.

The following anecdote is from a correspondent of the Boston Journal, which illustrates the manner in which words are sometimes transferred from one language to that of another. "Apropos to aboriginal names, there is a story afloat which I have never seen in print, but which is too amusing to be lost. I will not vouch for its truthfulness, but all who are familiar with Indian phraseology will recognize in it what Mr. Choate calls "a fine touch of nature." Many years ago, in Michigan or Wisconsin (my memory is at fault, and my conscientiousness shall have full benefit of the doubt) there was an Indian brave whose better half had presented him with an almost incredible number of children; but unhappily they were all girls, and, therefore, in the estimation of his race, of very little consequence—in fact, worse than useless. It was a source of great annoyance to the Chief; but, with the obstinacy of her sex, the squaw continued to make an annual addition of a female "responsibility" to the little army of them which had already taken possession of his wigwam. At last, on one of these occasions, the old brave visited a grocery, (for white settlers were beginning to encroach upon the domain,) and with great gloom and solemnity, refused to join in any of the conversation or conviviality. Several of the whites finally gathered around him and congratulated him warmly on the new arrow which had just been added to his domestic quiver. With a look of indescribable and unutterable disgust he ejaculated in reply, "She-boy-gin—She boy-gin," (a she boy again!) strode from the house and was never heard of afterwards. As the last grain of sand broke the camel's back, so this congratulation on his misfortune, was too much for Indian nature to bear. But (so runs the tale) the phrase became identified with the locality, and when in due time a flourishing town sprang up around the little frontier grocery, it received, by unanimous consent, the name of Sheboygan."

I shall continue this subject in another chapter.

☞ A citizen, who was a moderate drinker, was besought by a temperance agent to affix his signature to an abstinence pledge. He declined, giving various reasons; at last, however, he finished by observing; "Well, I'm willing to subscribe a little to help you along; put me down for six months.

For the Courier.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Greenwood, as is very well known to many of your readers, is a small, unpretending town in Oxford County, bounded on the north by Bethel, eats by Woodstock and Paris, south by Norway, and west by Albany. The southern half of what now constitutes the town, was formerly the property of Phillip's Academy, having been granted to that institution before Maine became an independent State, nearly all of the land has since passed into the hands of private individuals. The northern portion was in the hands of single proprietors.

The first settlement on the "Academy Grant," and I believe the first in the town, was made about the year 1795, by two men named Wm. Yates, and Thomas Furlong, both of whom are now living in the town at very advanced ages.

The first "opening" made by these hardy adventurers, were near what is now known as "Patch Mountain," in the south-west part of the town. For a time those two men with their families were the only inhabitants, but settlers finally began to come in, and in the year 1813, May 8, Plantation number Four as it was then called, was duly organized:—that interesting ceremony being performed at the dwelling of Mr. Simeon Sanborn, who lived in the neighborhood of the first settlers. The following is a list of the officers who were elected upon that occasion, to preside over the destinies of the infant Plantation. Clerk, Paul Wentworth; Selectmen, Noah Tobey, Simeon Sanborn, and John Small. Treasurer, Isaac Flint. Collector, Dustin Patch, at 1 1-2 cents on a dollar. Number of votes in the Plantation, 30. Voted that the next annual meeting be held at the dwelling house of Isaac Flint.

A petition having been presented to the general Court of Massachusetts, and an act of incorporation passed by that body, March 23d, 1816, the town of Greenwood was formally organized by the choice of the following board of officers:—Clerk, Paul Wentworth. Selectmen, John Small, Isaac Flint, and Jeremiah Noble. Treasurer, Frederic Coburn. Collector and constable, James French. School Committee, William Yates, Cyprian Cole, Francis Bucklar, Jonas Stevens, Charles Young, Jas. French, and Paul Wentworth. The meeting was held in the only school house the town then contained, situated near the the residence of Mr. Wm. Yates.

The first marriage in the town took place June 15, 1814. The parties were Mr. John Merrill of Bethel, and Miss. Hannah Sanborn of Greenwood. The ceremony was performed by Uriah Holt, Esq.

With this brief notice of the early history of the town, I will offer a few remarks upon its present condition. As a farming town, Greenwood never can rank with many of the neighboring towns, mainly on account of the uneven and generally broken surface of its soil. As a manufacturing town it *might* rank among the best in the State. Within its borders are to be found a number of water privileges, which, for power and desirablencss of location, cannot be excelled. Yet with but one or two exceptions, they are lying comparatively idle. At the village in the southern part of the town known as "the city," lies unoccupied one of the best water privileges in this county. Being only about one mile and a-half from the Grand Trunk railroad, which road runs nearly the whole length of the town, it certainly offers to men of means and enterprise, (for both are wanted,) decided attractions. A comparatively level road has been recently constructed, leading from the "city" directly to the railroad, which offers excellent facilities for the transportation of all kinds of goods to or from. In the northern part of the town is located the pleasant little village of Locke's Mills, so called, I believe from the fact that the whole village, together with a large tract of valuable timber land adjoining, was once owned by a man named Locke. The Grand Trunk railroad runs through the village, where it has a station, adding much to its importance as a place of trade.

There are many interesting incidents connected with the early history of this town, which I would gladly notice; but I cannot do so without overstepping the bounds within which an ordinary newspaper article should be confined.

B.

FALLING STARS.—The newspapers tell a clever story to the following effect. Some scientific star-gazer had got out his telescope one clear evening, and planted it at the corner of one of the streets of the city, and was taking a look at the heavens. Two of the watch came that way, both of them sons of Erin.

"What can the man be doing?" said Michael to Patrick,

"Indade," said Patrick, "he seems to be taking aim at the stars."

Just then a star shot down from the heavens with a long trail of quivering fire. "Faith, he's hit one," said Michael, with big eyes; and, coming up to the astronomer with a tone of authority, "Jist stop that game, if you plase; we've got no more stars than we want, and if you are shooting them down, the city will be left in darkness entirely."

A verdancy far in advance of the season, was exhibited by a man from Long Island, who, on Friday last, went to New York for the purpose of purchasing a silk dress for a lady. The dry goods clerk sold him a calico, pretending that it was silk, and the deluded buyer believed the tale. Being undeceived by the lady for whom the dress was intended, he complained to the police, and the money was refunded.

A new Cincinnati penny paper, the *Press*, is printed on a press driven by one of Ericsson's caloric engines. After giving this motor a fair trial, the editor says its complete success is established, and that his expectations are more than realized. The expense of running it is only one cent and-a-half an hour, or thirty-six cents for twenty-four hours.

PRETTY GOOD.—This morning, says the Lowell News, as the turnkeys at the new jail were attending to their usual business, a loud rap called them to the door, upon the steps of which knelt an old Irishman, with his hat in his hand. "Plaze, sure," said he, crossing himself, "can I see the inside of the church?"

☞ Some men are covetous as if they were to live forever; and others are as profuse as if they were to die the next minute.

The delivery of Mr. Everett's Washington oration last Friday evening at the New York Academy of Music, added $1395,19 to the Mount Vernon fund—the largest sum ever produced by one delivery.

Christy's Minstrels, who are singing in Paris, have been the subject of many a quiz, one of which is that they are the exiled cabinet of the fallen Emperor of Hayti, Soulouque.

The Bethel Courier : : : A Home Paper.

FOREIGN NEWS.



ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

PORTLAND, March 23. The steamship Nova Scotian, which left Liverpool at eleven A. M. of the 9th inst., arrived at this port at half past eight this morning, bringing three days later intelligence from Europe.

The American ship *David Stuart*, which recently sailed from Cadiz for New York with the sixty Neapolitan exiles, including Poerio, on board, arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, on the 6th, the exiles having, it is stated when in the Bay of Biscay, insisted on the captain's bearing direct for Queenstown.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, March 8. The *Daily Express* reports that Poerio and his fellow exiles, amounting to between sixty and seventy, compelled Capt. Prentiss as soon as the Neapolitan War Steamer left them, two hundred miles from land, to steer directly for Cork. In this they were assisted by a young sailor, a son of one of the exiles, who had shipped at Cadiz and signed the articles as one of the crew. As soon as the exiles landed at Queenstown, the enthusiasm of some of them rose to such a pitch that they actually kissed the soil upon which they first planted foot as freemen.

Another telegram says: "On the arrival of the vessel outside the Straits of Gibraltar, the refugees, who greatly outnumbered the crew, rose in mutiny and insisted that the captain should steer for Cork. The captain gave a flat refusal, but was forcibly deprived of the command, and the second mate appointed in his place *pro tem.*

GREAT BRITAIN. Mr. D'Israeli, in reply to a question, said it was not the intention of government to grant exclusive privilege to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, or any other telegraph company.

Lord Naas said he had received accounts of the arrival in Cork harbor of a vessel with Neapolitan subjects on board, but the account did not state that the vessel had been seized, but only that the refugees had requested the captain to land them at Cork, instead of taking them to America. Two of these persons had landed at Cork, and were at large.

It is reported that the government dispatches to the British Admiral on the Pacific station, which are forwarded from Panama by American steamers, have lately, on more than one occasion, failed to reach their destination in regular course. It does not appear to be ascertained whether this is the result of carelessness, or their having been intercepted.

FRANCE. Prince Napoleon had tendered his resignation of the Ministery of Algeria and the Colonies. The resignation was accepted, and M Chasselloup Laubat appointed his successor. This movement was generally regarded as a peace indication. The Emperor refused to accept the resignation until it had been tendered three or four times.

The retirement of Prince Napoleon was caused by differences of opinion with the greatest part of the Cabinet on questions of internal and external policy. The Emperor was believed at bottom to participate in the views of the Prince, and a report was current that his retirement would be only temporary. Another rumor says the Prince will probably be appointed Grand Admiral.

A chess match was progressing in Paris between Paul Morphy and Monsgredien, President of the London Chess Club. The latest score was: four game played, all won by Morphy. The winner of the first seven games is to be victor.

NAPLES. The health of the King was such that it was supposed he would never be able to rule again. The Queen conducts all State affairs, and is said to have caused the King to sign a treaty with Austria, offensive and defensive.

It is reported the Neapolitan Government had offered to furnish the Pope with four battalions of Swiss troops.

SPAIN. Mr. Preston, the new Minister of the United States, had arrived at Madrid.

ITALY. At Milan, arrests continued to take place. Discontent was general, and complete stagnation prevailed in business.

At Pavia a daily increasing activity in fortifying took place. Batteries would soon be finished, and mounted with guns of the heaviest calibre.

PRUSSIA. The christening of the young Prince took place at Berlin on the 5th. He was named Frederick William Victor Albert. Political disquietude prevented the attendance of the English Royal family.

The Bethel Courier.

BETHEL, FRIDAY, March 25, 1859.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

BOSTON, March 19, 1859.

Leaving the hills of old Oxford on Monday last, covered with a goodly quantity of snow, and the sharp piercing winds of Winter in full blast, we arrived here on Tuesday to find ourself in quite a different climate. In fact, upon emerging from the cabin of the steamer Forest City, we for the moment imagined that by some of the peculiar inventions for traveling, of the 19th century, we had, in a brief space of time, been transported to the regions of the sunny South. As, it *is*, however, the change is really quite agreeable.

The Post Office removal from State to Summer St., is at present agitating the Bostonians. It is *the* topic for discussion in every public place, and bids fair for even greater excitement, ere its final settlement. A delegation of remonstrants have already left the city, for Washington, and Postmaster Capen leaves for the same place, on Monday. The telegraph will probably inform us soon of the decision. It is generally believed that Mr. Capen has been a little too fast, and will be obliged to remove back to the old office.

There is also considerable excitement in the city concerning the action of the Catholics in the Public Schools. The Eliot School in particular. The boys in this school have been in the habit of reciting the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments. About two weeks since, some of them refused to recite the Commandments, and being asked the reason, alleged that their parents had forbidden the recitation. On being consulted, the more intelligent of the parents ordered their children to obey their teacher in all things, knowing that there was little or no difference between the Protestant and Catholic version of the matter in question. But it seemed the boys were bound on rebellion, and would not even then recite them. One more stubborn than the rest was severely whipped, and the teacher was arrested and brought into Court, and the case is now on trial. Bishop Fitzpatrick has written a letter, in which he denounces the reading of the Bible in the public schools, and also the doing away of every thing which tends to the education of children in a sectarian way.

The prevailing opinion among the Protestants seems to be that if the Catholics wish to give their children the advantages of their creed, let them support their own schools. But no, they say, "we cannot afford it." It is well known that the larger portion of the money which educates Catholic children, comes from the Protestants, and no wonder, then, that they should look upon this outbreak as a mark of gross ingratitude, and an attempt on the part of the Catholics, to banish from the Schools, that Bible, which is the foundation of all civil and religious liberty.

The second trial of Dr. Daniel Brown, for causing the death of a young lady by illegal practice, commences next Monday.

A young man by the name of Fitzgerald, from the country, who came into the city on a "time," was stabbed last night in North Street. It is not expected he can live. His assailant was arrested. S.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The resignation of Rev. E. A. Bayley, as Pastor of the Congregationalist Church in this village was accepted at a council held March 24th, 1859. He immediately assumes the pastorate of a church and society in Slatersville, R. I.

He leaves the town with the best wishes of many warm hearted friends for his future success as a faithful and useful pastor.

☞ The Grand Jury have found a true bill of indictment against Daniel E. Sickles for murder. They have not yet decided respecting Mr. Butterworth's complicity in the affair.

[Augusta Correspondence.]

AUGUSTA, March 11, 1859.

I am again scribbling you a few lines from the Capitol. The weather is most delightful and everything strongly betokens the approach of spring. Winter has its charms, and teaches its great lessons; but all are ready to bid it adieu without a sigh or a tear. Spring is a pleasant visitant and greets us ever with a smile, and though unsought by her, we return smile for smile. The business of Legislation is being despatched rapidly and the Members of both branches of the Legislature begin to talk of fixing a day for a final adjournment. Well, it is presumed that all will be welcomed, again, to their homes and fireside by their companions and friends, and the people will not be disposed to complain, that their servants staid no longer, at the Seat of Government. Legislation is neccessary, but it has its evils also. It has its benefits, but it also has its abuses. There is more danger of too much, than of too little. A few good and judicious laws are of rare value to the people, but bad laws are a curse to a State. Justice demands but few penal enactments for her protection, and those to be potent, must be a reflex of public will. The good citizen learns not his morals from the Statute Book, but to him it is his only arbiter when his rights are invaded by those who regardeth not his neighbor's good, but seek th only his own.

[The remarks of our correspondent upon the Insane Asylum, for want of room, is neccessarily deferred.—Ed.]

AUGUSTA, March 21.

Truly, if warm weather prognosticates any thing, old winter has received his quietus, and Spring has usurped, uncermoniously, his throne. Well, who cares. Is there one who would not rather bow to the mild sceptre of a young and beautiful Queen, than yield to the choleric edicts of a sour tempered, gray-haired old King? Who would not rather go forth with a young bride, all radience, with health and high hopes, than follow the aged sire, wrapped in his winding sheet, to the cold and silent grave. It is ever thus; we cling to budding hopes and run eagerly after what is new and strange.

The Legislature has not adjourned yet, and that is not the worst of it.—It is hard telling when it will, yet the general opinion here is that it will rise in about two weeks, and perhaps sooner. Much of the Sessions of last week were spent in discussing upon some of the great questions of State policy which have been before the Legislature this winter; viz, the reform in the disbursement and discipline of the State Prison, and in connection with it, a project for a new Prison in some other locality in case all the required improvements cannot be made, and the contemplated advantages gained by changes and additions to the old one at Thomaston. Many facts have been brought to light in relation to the past management of that important Institution, not only by the discussions had in the House on that subject, but by the able report of Commissioner Blaine, which makes some developements, showing a state of things requiring prompt and active measures to bring about a radical reform in the management of the concern. The plan now before the House proposes first to make a thorough examination into all the affairs of the Prison, and adopt such changes as can consistently be made in the management of its affairs, and if after a fair trial, the whole thing shall prove a failure, and the required expenditures continue to much exceed the income as heretofore, then the proposition for a change of locality, and consequently a new structure will be duly considered and reported upon to the Governor and Council before the meeting of the next Legislature. This is no light matter, and should the Legislature act without due consideration, upon a question which must neccessarily involve the outlay of large sums of money, it would be exceedingly culpable, and the people would hold the members thereof to strict account. That something should be done and that something must be done to remedy the evils and glaring abuses of the present system, is a question upon which all agree, but what shall be done and how it shall be done is a subject of much diversity of opinion, and consequently of discussion. It is believed if the resolves offered by Mr. Blaine, of Augusta, are adopted, that they will be productive of practical results.

The next great question which demands and secures attention, is the Aroostook Railroad Bill. This Bill proposes, first, a loan of the credit of the State to the amount of seven hundred thousand dollars, (requiring a change in the State constitution, which change cannot be effected, but a resolve submitting the same to the people to get an expression of their opinion upon the proposed change,) and then a pledge of receipts into the State Treasury arising from Notes now in the Land Office, for land sold, to the amount of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, and of further sales of the State land to be hereafter made, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, thus involving the Treasury of the State to the modest little sum of one million of dollars, not recovering the cost of collection, disbursement and taking and giving bonds; and besides, exercising that sort of State supervision over the affairs of the company, which the provisions of this Bill, would render indispensibly neccessary.

Mr. McCrillis, of Bangor, is the principle advocate of this Bill. He has thus far argued upon its merits in a very able manner, and did ability and perseverence make triumph certain, the star of victory, to this measure would be in the ascendant. Mr Pike, of Calais, is the leading speaker in opposition to the proposed Rail Road, and it would not be invidious to say it could not well be in better hands. The weather is quite cool to-day. G. H. B.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am happy to learn that the stone on this (North) side the river is soon to be occupied by Mr. Presser from Farmington, who has had several years experience in the Mercantile business in that place, and is highly recommended as an active, enterprising young man. I bespeak for him a liberal and generous patronage.

We have too long been obliged to pay tribute on every spool of thread every paper of needles and all the other et ceteras with which to supply our daily wants. "The Ferry" renders it, at all times inconvenient, and at some seasons of the year impossible, to obtain supplies from the Hill. For this, and many other reasons, this new acquisition to our little community is particularly desirable. The store situated near the Second Congregational Church, was formerly occupied by Mr. A. P. Eames, where he for several years drove a brisk and profitable trade, but some two years since retired from the business; from which time the building has been unoccupied.

It is to be hoped Mr. D. will prove every way worthy the hearty welcome we feel assured he will receive. C.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—A dangerous counterfeit has just been detected at the Treasury Department, in Washington, in the shape of a $5 piece, the exterior of which is pure gold, plated upon alloy, of which gold seems to be the base. The coin contains about three dollar, worth of pure gold, and is of such really superior execution as to make it pass readily for genuine. It was detected by the treasury experts in consequence of a slight flatness at the edges, but which would escape unnoticed in its ordinary circulation.

☞ A neat shop for the manufacture of Ladies' Boot and Shoes, in that of D. P. Young, in this village. He is an experienced workman, and competent to carry on the business to suit the tastes and wants of any community.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Through the rememberance of kind friends, I have received a few numbers of your neatly executed paper; and its visit has awakened in my mind numerous reminisences of the past which are full of incidents and images never to be forgotten.

I was among the first born sons of "Bethel Hill," in its day of small things, when its outward show consisted of two dwelling houses, two stores and one school-house.

My mind often reverts back to the days of that low-roofed school-house, and always with pleasure, notwithstanding the many painful sensations experienced in submitting to the discipline of the pedagogues who taught the humbling mode of wearing the "striped jacket." But it was not all discipline, it was not all wood-cutting to feed that capacious fire-place in winter, although there was enough of that, (with the mercury below zero,) to satisfy the ambition of almost any lad not particularly *fond of labor*.

But it was there that I learned my "A B C" and went on until I waded through the "Young Ladies' Accidence," "Adam's Arithmetic" and "Perry's Geography," and graduated in the winter of eighteen hundred and nineteen.

Very many mirthful and happy hours were enjoyed there, and many associations of early friendships formed; sufficient to bind this heart to that native spot.

Yes, my native Bethel Hill.
"How often have I loiter'd o'er thy green,
And blessed the coming day,"
When school-boy tasks "remitting
Should lend the hours to play."

M.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The completion of placing the centre tube of the Victoria Bridge was accomplished on Saturday. It was erected by means of stages placed upon the ice formed in the River St. Lawrence, at Montreal. An enormously heavy wooden bridge, or stage it may be more properly called, was built on the ice directly under the iron tube to be erected. On this stage was set up a large stationary steam engine for the purpose of hauling up the materials to be used in its erection, on the surface of the ice.

This tube is of immense size and great weight, much greater than the other tubes of the bridge, they being 242 feet long, 16 feet wide, and graduated to the shore ends to 19 feet high, while the great centre tube is 330 feet long, 16 feet wide and 22 feet high, and about 60 feet above the summer level of the river, thus allowing steamers to pass under it. The Montreal papers state that the bridge is expected to be completed by next October, when the most imposing celebration, perhaps, that has ever taken place on this continent, will be held there in honor of the auspicious event.

☞ Gold is reported to have been recently discovered on the Missouri river in Monitaire county, Mo., and also on a branch of the Little Miami river, Symmes township, Ohio.—Specimens of gold, purporting to have been found in both these localities, have been exhibited. There is no need of making a journey to Pike's Peak now.

☞ A correspondent writes us from Boston, "we think Boston Papers need not blow the western notions when we read the following official declaration on the walls of Brattle Street Church and the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Noatise—Post no *Bill's* here."

☞ We understand that The Farmers' Club held their last meeting for the season, on Thursday evening, in the vestry, where they had a supper, but as we had no share in the matter we cannot give any account of it.

☞ The Universalists held a Conference in this village on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, which was quite fully attended.

☞ Read advertisement of F. O. Staples, Book and Stationery dealer, Portland, in another column.

ITEMS.

A youngster by the name of Stephen Washington Outlaw, aged about 17 years, was arrested near Columbus, Ga., on Monday last, charged with having forged three promissory notes, amounting in all to $1800.

A board of engineers will convene at Philadelphia on the 28th inst., for the examination of candidates for admission and promotion in the engineer corps of the navy.

The whole number of coolies introduced into Cuba thus far is upwards of 37,000. The Cubans fear their future influence, as they are much more intelligent and far less tractable than negroes.

Mr. John Bartlett the well known bookseller of Cambridge, has become a partner in the firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co. Some other changes have also occurred in the firm.

The printers of New Haven have formed a society called the "Stick and Rule Club."

At a social party in Providence, R. I., a few nights since, a young man in attempting to steal a kiss from the strawberry lips of a young lady, was so indignantly and forcibly repelled by her that he lost his perpendicularity and fell to the floor, breaking one of his wrists.

An avalanche of snow slid from roof of the stable of Mr. Wm. C. Brown, in Portland, on Sunday, and falling upon a shed, crushed and demolished several carriages. The loss is six or seven hundred dollars.

The Peoria (Ill) *Transcript* reports that a man and wife living near that place recently became deranged at nearly the same time, and were about to kill their youngest child as a "sacrifice," when the neighbors interfered and sent the unfortunate couple to an insane asylum.

An ably written circular has been issued in Canada West and distributed in large numbers, urging some member of Parliament (if the new ministry succeeds) to propose in the House that it is "expedient in discussing all governmental connection with Great Britain, that the union between Upper and Lower Canada be dissolved, and that immediate steps be taken that Upper Canada may become a State of the United States."

James Hamilton of St. Louis, a young man of 24, who had been married but three months, shot his young wife on the 16th inst., while in a fit of unfounded jealousy, and then shot himself. The woman, it is thought, will recover, but for the remorse-stricken husband there are no hopes of recovery.

Mr. James Ricker of Solon, Me., was killed in a logging swamp at Parlin Pond, Me., last week, by the falling of a tree upon him. Mr. Hildreth, a citizen of Greenville, Me., was also killed in a lumber swamp, last week, by the fall of a tree. He leaves a wife and four children.

Two young men, both sons of Ministers, recently left the town of Strong, Me., on foot, and dragging their baggage on a handsled, bound for Presque Isle, Aroostook county, a distance of 250 miles. They intend to "seek their fortunes" in helping settle that fast settling region.

Two Chattels who arrived at Manchester, N. H., about a week ago, per the underground, in a destitute condition, were assisted, says the Worcester *Spy*, by a contribution taken up by the religious societies on Sunday evening.

The saw mill of Mr. Joseph Powers, and the dwelling house of Mr. Charles Phœnix, in East Haverhill, N. H., were destroyed by fire on Monday. Mr. Powers, loss is $1000, and that of Mr. Phœnix $200. Both fires were incendiary.

The mayor of Reading, Pa., has ordered the police to arrest all minors found hanging about bar-rooms in the evening. That is good.

The Bethel Courier : : : A Home Paper.

The Bethel Courier.

MAILS.

Mails close as follows:—
To Portland, - - - 10 A. M.
To Island Pond - - - 4 P. M.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Morning train leaves Bethel for Portland at 10 1-2, A. M. Returning—arrives from Portland at 4 1-2, P. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 1 1-4 P. M., in the following churches:—
First Congregationalist, - - Rev. Mr. Beck.
Second " Rev. Mr. Garland.
Universalist, - - - - Rev. Mr. Gaines.

MEETINGS FOR PRAYER.

Sunday evenings at 6 o'clock, at the vestry Bible Class, Tuesday evenings. Prayer Meeting Saturday evenings.

PIKE'S PEAK.—The Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican* publishes a letter from the gold mines at Pike's Peak, dated El Paso, Jan. 28th, in which the writer states that he and others had just traced a vein of lead eight miles towards the mountains, and were well repaid for the time and and expense. It was nothing uncommon to find lumps worth from $10 to $15. The people were flocking to the vein from all directions, and 600 men were then at work in the diggings. Speculation, of course, was rife, and town shares were changing hands rapidly. The tide of emigration was already setting in. The previous week a company of California miners, consisting of forty men and ten women, arrived.

The emigrators to Pike's Peak will be aware of the tricks which are attempted to be played on them at St. Louis by unprincipled sharpers, located in that city. It is a case of the scoundrels to advertise in various ways, for young men desiring to go to Pike's Peak, offering imaginary inducements to them to join certain joint stock companies, and by payment of a stipulated sum make them the recipients of all sorts of advantages which, it is unnecessary to say, are as fallacious as the Gardens of the Hesperides.

MOSS HOLLOWAY.—A man by the name of Hiatt, brother of John R. Hiatt, of Marysville, having lost his reason through business troubles, was sent to the Insane Asylum at Stockton. Some one of the southern counties, in being conveyed thither, he was heavily manacled, and for want of attention his feet were frozen.—Arriving at the Asylum, he was thrust into a small cell with an asphaltum floor, and left without medical attendance for six days! At the expiration of that time his brother arrived in Stockton, and calling at the asylum, found the sufferer restored to reason. He was removed to a hotel and properly cared for, but owing to the barbarous treatment received in the asylum, it was found necessary to amputate both legs of the unfortunate man. Incensed at the outrage, John R. Brett has commenced a suit, in behalf of his brother, for $50,000 damages.—These facts are related by the Marysville California National Democrat. The unfortunate man referred to above is Mr. Otis Brett, son of Ezra Brett Esq., late of Strong, Franklin county.

☞ See advertisement of D. L. Mitchell, Commisson Merchant, in another column. Any business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention.

THE QUESTION IS

WHERE can I do the best? and it always comes up in the minds of those who are in want of

GROCERIES,

or any article of necessity, comfort or convenience. This question can be satisfactorily answered at the Store formerly occupied by Freeman, Barker & Co., where can be found the best and largest assortment of

FLOUR

in the county. Also—a constant supply of

FRESH MEAT,

and a complete assortment of choice Family Groceries and

CLOTHING.

☞ Possessing facilities that cannot be surpassed, for the purchase of Flour, enables us to sell at wholesale and retail prices that defy competition.

All articles purchased at this Store warranted to be of the first quality and give perfect satisfaction.

GEO. D BLAKE, Agt.

A FEW BOARDERS

CAN be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms by applying at the Courier Office.

Marriages.

In this town, 15th inst., by Rev. D Garland, Mr. W. H. Benson, of Newfield, to Miss A. A. Russell, of this town.

In Letter B, Oct 16, by J. G. Rich, Esq., Mr. Abel Flagg to Miss Sophia E Richardson, all of Letter B. 18th inst, Mr Timothy A. Twitchell of Dummer, N. H., to Miss Clarissa N. Bragg, of Letter B.

In Lewiston, 8th inst., by Rev J S. Burgess, Mr. Horatio G. Dorcelon, of Auburn, to Miss Julia A. Preble, of Lewiston.

Deaths.

In Lewiston, 16th inst., Hon. Timothy Ludden, aged 52.

In New Gloucester, 13th inst., Elizabeth S., wife of Mr Chas S. Libby, and daughter of J. R. Nutting, Esq., of Danville, aged 31.

THE PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT !!

One of the best Literary Newspapers OF NEW ENGLAND!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT will enter upon its twenty-third volume on the ninth of April next. On commencing a new volume its proprietors do not think it necessary to make any extraordinary promises for the future, believing that its merits are sufficiently well known to secure it the patronage of an intelligent public. It will continue to give the cream of current literature, together with the best local and foreign news in the pithiest paragraphs possible; information in a thrifty—Tales, essays and poems, useful hints, facts for the curious, and thoughts for all; a spice of wit and humor, rebukes and enigmas, shipnews and markets—all making up a first class family newspaper, welcome in every home circle. A carefully prepared digest of State and city news is given every week, making the paper especially welcome to the sons and daughters of Maine abroad. The TRANSCRIPT has now the largest circulation of any paper east of Boston, and has received many commendatory notices from the press, of which the following are specimens:

PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT.—The Transcript is, take it for all in all, the most readable weekly paper in New England. It is edited with great discrimination, and presents the richest possible variety, both of original and selected matter. If any one should ask us our opinion about taking a good healthy, lively, and every way attractive family paper, we should at once recommend the Portland Transcript. We have known it long, and feel an affection for it that does us good to express. We have, first and last, been greatly indebted to its pages, which is indebtedness we take pleasure in acknowledging.—Nashua (N. H.) Gazette.

THE PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT.—It is refreshing, in these days of numberless magazines, newspapers, &c. at home and abroad, to meet with one like The Portland Transcript. Ever since we first entered a printing office, half a score years ago, it has been our favorite, and the favorite of all from the editorial sanctum to the editor. In its entire completeness, it approaches nearer to The Home Journal than any other paper we might call to our minds, and we doubt not that all our readers would be ready to congratulate us on the taste which prompted such an assertion.—Clinton (Miss.) Courier.

At the beginning of a volume affords a good opportunity to call the attention of new subscribers to the low terms of the TRANSCRIPT:

TERMS.—$1.50 a year in advance. Discount to clubs. Subscriptions taken for any length of time, whether more or less than a year, at the same rate. Thus, for 50 cents we send it four months; and discontinue at the end of that time if desired.

Specimen copies sent gratis. &c.—We will send either of the $1 Magazines (viz: Atlantic Monthly, Leslie, Godey and Great Republic) with the Transcript for $1.50. Either of the $2 Magazines (Putnam's and Arthur's) for $2.75. Either of the $2 Weeklies (Boston Journal or Traveller, N. Y. Tribune or Life Illustrated) for $2.50. Either of the $1 Magazines, Water-cure or Phrenological) for $2.00. Money may be sent by mail at our risk. All Postmasters authorized to act as agents. Address ELWELL, PICKARD & CO.,

3w13 Portland, Maine.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, April 2, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Carriage Shop of L. D. Kilgore, in Bethel, a complete set of

Carriage Makers' Tools,

Set Blacksmith's Tools for Carriage Work, Set Carriage Painter's Tools, Bass and Oak Lumber, too

Single Wagons!

if not previously disposed of. Two Sleighs two Box Stoves, one Cylinder Stove, a lot of

Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Bethel, March 25, 1859.

J. G. RICH,

HUNTER, TRAPPER,

And Guide,

Letter B., Oxford Co., Me.

March 25. 15tf.

Elm House,

Federal, Corner of Temple St.,

PORTLAND, ME.

S. M. MARBLE & CO., Proprietors.

S. M. MARBLE, W. E. STEVENS,
15tf L. M. MARBLE

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to MOSES S. CROSS,

By NOTE or ACCOUNT

Will find the same at our office, where they can settle

WITHOUT COST!

previous to May 1st, 1859

HAMMONS & GIBSON.

Bethel, March 19, 1859. 3w15

Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle the same on or before the 21 of April.

L. D. KILGORE

Bethel, March 25, 1859. 1w15

F. O. STAPLES, Agent,

DEALER IN

PERIODICALS!

NEWSPAPERS!

STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS,

Foreign and Domestic Fruit,

TOBACCO!

CIGARS!

Also—Agent for all the Popular

PATENT MEDICINES,

Hair Restoratives, &c.,

68 Middle St., opp. Post Office,

PORTLAND, ME. 3m15

CHEAP FOR CASH!

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS!

adapted to the

COUNTRY TRADE!

Constantly on hand at

KIMBALL'S.

BETHEL, March 18, 1859. 16tf3

Wanted!

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1000 Yellow Ash hhd. hoop poles,

500 Red Oak " " "

2000 Yellow Ash Bbl. " " "

1000 bushels White Lapland or State of Maine Potatoes,

in exchange for goods at the lowest cash prices. Have also for sale

500 lbs. Clover Seed.
200 bushels Corn.
100 " Spring and Winter Rye.
Smoked Hams and Shoulders,
Fresh Moose Meat, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for

CASH!

F. S. CHANDLER.

Bethel, March 17, 1859. 15tf

Commissioner's Notice.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, a further time of Three Months from the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1859, is allowed to the creditors of the Estate of HANNIBAL G. CHAPMAN, late of Gilead in said County of Oxford, deceased, for bringing in, exhibiting and proving their claims against said estate, and the Commissioners for said estate hereby give notice that they have appointed TUESDAY the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1859, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and at the office of R. A. FRYE, in Bethel, in said County of Oxford, as the time and place for said creditors to bring in, exhibit and prove their claims against said Estate. Date at Bethel, aforesaid, this twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1859.

R. A. FRYE, } Commis'rs.
O'N. W. ROBBINSON, Jr. }

3w15

FOR SALE.

A FARM, Situated in BETHEL, on the north side of the Androscoggin River, formerly owned by Simeon Twitchell, two miles from Bethel Hill, (up the river.) Said farm consists of ten acres of Intervale on the bank of the river, sixteen of plain and about three or four acres of pine growth as handsome as can be found in the State; number of trees fifteen hundred, and will average from twelve to sixteen inches through and from sixty to eighty-five feet in height. Also, about eight acres of Swale land, and eight of upland with a good orchard on it that has just commenced bearing, all choice engrafted fruit, with plums, cherries and pomegranates. Also, a piece of swamp and meadow of two or three acres, and twenty acres of pasture. The field is divided into eight lots for convenience in saving fall feed.

A good House and sheds, and a large barn. A good woodlot, and a sugar place of eight acres, a cedar lot and a pasture of fifty-two acres. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber

HIRAM TWITCHELL.

Bethel, March 16, 1859. *6w14

Feathers and Matresses!

EDWARD H. BURGIN

MANUFACTURES

Best Hair, Husk and Excelsior

MATRESSES

ALSO—ON HAND

Live Geese

AND

RUSSIA FEATHERS,

At Free Street Carpet Warehouse,

Chambers No. 1 & 2 Free St. Block,

Portland, Me.

Feb. 25, 1859. 4m11



INGERSOLLS'

Eating House!

77 Middle Street,

(Three doors west of Post Office,)

PORTLAND, MAINE.

Freedom Notice.

THIS may certify that I have given Warren J. Bean, his time from this date, and I claim none of his earnings, and pay no debts of his contracting.

GEORGE W. LEAN

Witness: Sylvanus M. Bean.
Bethel, April 12, 1858. 133w

Freedom Notice.

THIS certifies that I have given my son, Wallace Mason, his time to act, and trade for himself, and that I shall claim none of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

LAWSON MASON.

Witness: R. F. Cross.
North Albany, March 7, 1859. 3w13

D. L. MITCHELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT!

and Broker in

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, &c.,

102 Middle St., opposite Casco Bank,

PORTLAND, ME.

Every variety of Goods in the Market furnished at short notice, and at the very lowest cash prices.

Being in constant correspondence with New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Markets, I am enabled to *keep posted* as to the Houses selling lowest, and can make it for the interest of the trade to give me a call.

3m14.

NOTICE.

THE legal voters in School District No. 24 in the town of Bethel, are notified and warned to meet at the Dwelling House of Baxter A. Lyon, in said district, MARCH 28, 1859, at six o'clock, P. M., to act upon the following articles:—

1st. To chose a Moderator to govern said Meeting

2nd. To chose a Clerk.

3d. To chose an Agent.

4th. To see what the district will do about Building a School House, and where they will have it set; then act upon any other business thought proper.

NATHANIEL J. STILES,

Bethel, March 14 1859. Agent.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in the center part of Bethel, four miles from Bethel Hill, on the south side of the Androscoggin River, on the County Road leading to Rumford. Said farm contains about One Hundred acres of land, suitably divided into tillage, pasture and woodland. It is well watered and every thing handy and convenient. It will be sold at a bargain, and those in want of a farm will do well to look at this before purchasing elsewhere. For further Particulars enquire of Jas Beattie, Esq; Gilma Chapman, Bethel Hill, or Jo s Beattie on the premises.

Bethel, March 16, 1859. 3w14

Carpeting

EDWARD H. BURGIN,

Is now Receiving a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW CARPETING,

OIL CLOTHS,

Curtain Goods,

Rugs, Mattings, &c.,

Selected with great care, for the

SPRING TRADE,

Which he offers very low

FOR CASH,

AT THE

Free Street Carpet Warehouse,

Portland, Me.

Chambers over H. J. Libby & Co

Feb. 25, 1859. 4m11

THE BEST PLACE

—TO BUY—

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING!!

BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES,

Or in fact anything in the line of a Country

VARIETY STORE, is at

C & O. H. MASON'S,

Near the Depot,

BETHEL, Me.

Bethel, Dec 17, 1858. 1tf

THE AMERICAN WRITING CLAS

WILL open in this, and other places in the vicinity, (if scholars can be obtained)

TAUGHT BY

C. B. DAVIS & Assistants.

TERMS — Practical Penmanship 12 evenings, - - - - - - - - $1,00

Tuition payable at the commencement of School.

Scholars find Ink, Penholders and Lights.

For further information see bills.

Jan. 21, 1859. 6tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY

JOHN S. ABBOTT

DEALER IN

WATCHES and JEWELRY

Of every description.

He is also fully prepared to put in perfect order all kinds of WATCHES & CLOCKS and warrant them,—also all kinds of JEWELRY repaired. New glass set in old Spectacle bows.

☞ All Goods sold or work done by him will be warranted as he represents.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Letter Engraving neatly executed.

☞ Work done at short notice.

Bethel Hill, Dec 10, 1858. 1tf

ISLAND POND HOTEL,

Island Pond, Vt.

Through Trains dine here.

Way Trains remain over night.

Porters in attendance to convey Baggage to the house FREE OF CHARGE.

Stairs and Covered Passage from Depot to Hotel.

7 G. G. WATERHOUSE, Proprietor.

KILLING AND CURING!

STRYCHNINE for KILLING Foxes, and PATENT MEDICINES for CURING People, For sale by

J. S. ABBOTT.

Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858. 1tf

R. A. CHAPMAN,

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and well selected Stock of

Dry Goods!

well adapted to the present season, consisting of

Broadcloths

Cassimeres,
Doeskins,
Satinets,
Alapaccas,
Lyonese,

MUSLIN DeLANES,

VALENCIA PLAIDS,

Ladies' Cloths,

A great variety of PRINTS, Bleached and unBleached Cottons, and Warp Yarns.

Also—a good Stock of

FLOUR!

Of different brands, and a general assorment of W. I. GOODS, and

GROCERIES,

Crockery and Glass-Ware,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

NAILS and GLASS, BOOTS,

SHOES and LEATHER,

Feathers,

Ready-Made Clothing

and CARPETINGS.

Hats, Caps,

—AND—

BUFFALO ROBES!!

☞ All of the above Goods will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or pay down, and persons coming into the place for the purpose of buying Goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine his present Stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

R. A. C wants in exchange for Goods and Cash, 3000 Bushels of Oats, 500 Bushels White Beans, 5 Tons of Pork, 2 Tons of Butter, 2 Tons Dried Apples, Clover Seed, Herds Grass Seed, Cheese, Poultry, and Wool Skins.

Bethel, Dec 20, 1858. 3tf

DAVIS & BRADLEY,

General Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND CORN,

No. 87 Commercial St.,

(Head Portland Pier,)

Portland, Me.

J. ALLEN DAVIS. ROBERT BRADLEY.

THE

GREAT EASTERN

Will come next Summer to

Portland.

THE Subscriber Manufactures and keeps the Largest Assortment of

Candies, Nuts,

Cigars,

Tobacco,

CONSERVES for INVALIDS,

Native Grape Juice, Etc.

Also—Original Pure Refined

Spruce Gum.

All of the above Goods are of the first quality, bought and sold for CASH, at wholesale or retail, at the very lowest rates.

Also—Sole Agents for the

Boston Friction Match Co's.

CARD MATCHES, the BEST MATCH in the world. Call and see!

B. Pearson,

105 Federal St., 5 Doors above the Elm House, Portland, Me.

Portland, March 11, 1859. 13tf

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

CORNER WILLOW AND PORK STREETS,

Opposite the Old Custom House,

Portland, Me.

N. J. DAVIS, - - Proprietor.

OYSTERS served up in every style.

1y1 ALFRED TWITCHELL,

The Bethel Courier : : : A Home Paper.

[Florida Correspondence]

FERNANDINA, FLA., Mar. 4th, 1859.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Since my last was penned we have had some very fine weather. No rain has fallen; the air is dry. The grass is springing up, and a variety of little wild flowers have made their appearance, sweetly scenting the air with their odors, and reminding one, that summer is approaching. But with you it is not so. Instead of a warm sun, bracing air, and innocent little flowers interwoven with green grass and a great variety of shrubs which abound here, you are surrounded by a piercing cold air, and the whole face of Nature is covered with ice and snow. Here we can dine with the out-side doors wide open, and the ladies can promenade the streets bare headed with their gallants, without suffering in the least by the cold, but in Maine you are obliged to call into action every nerve to keep from freezing. But notwithstanding Maine is a cold State, and her hills and dales are covered with deep snow no small portion of the year, she possesses many attractions, many sources of pleasure, much industry, energy and perseverance. Upon her, Nature has bestowed her beauties lavishly, and to her citizens generally has been given that which enables them to rank themselves among the highest in mental and physical strength. On the field of moral reform she has said truthfully, in a voice that has been heard, and echoes through the world, "I lead." In the Halls of Legislation her Representatives have confronted giant intellects, and fearlessly battled for *freedom*, justice, and truth in a manner that has pleased their constituents, reflected praise upon themselves and honor on the noble State they represent. On all navigable waters may be seen the foundations of her skill and industry which reflects merited praise upon her "hewers of wood." To her has been given the facilities, for manufacturing, and agriculture, the last of which has not received proper attention. The soil which is good and productive when rightly managed has been permitted to lay in a dormant state, and very many of her young men who should have been trained to till the soil have been allowed to spend a few months in a mechanic's shop, and then wander far off to save a fortune in a mechanic's sphere. I'll venture the assertion from personal observation that Maine furnishes more mechanics than any State in the Union, who leave the places of their nativity, and spend their lives far from it. One who has never been away from Maine knows not how very many there are drifting from place to place who spent their youth in Maine. Almost everywhere they may be found. But how is it that there is such a great emigration from Maine when she possesses so many attractions? Because the young have not been properly trained, and the inducements, and prospects held out to them from afar are more potent than those "at home." They do not receive the encouragement from those who have their oversight which they deserve. Instead of teaching them the arts of farming, and the independence of the farmer, and assisting them to acquire a home of their own and knowledge that will fit them for their calling, they are furnished with means to leave the parental roof, and domestic fireside, to seek for riches and fame among strangers.

Indeed, Maine has yet an important lesson to learn. She must take steps to keep her sons *at home* if she wishes to increase her wealth and population. She has room enough for *all*. Let her improve the facilities of prosperity that Providence has given her, open the way to unsettled territory and in a short time a great change for the better will be wrought.

Truly Yours, L. B.

Mrs. Sickles has returned to New York, and will reside in a house at Bloomingdale, the use of which is granted to her by Mr. Sickles.

[Kansas Correspondence]

GARDNER, K. T., March 5, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—Your promising paper occasionally finds its way to this Post Office. The last that arrived was the first of February. It will not be very long, before the way will be learned. But it is a long journey for a single *courier* to make alone, and at this season of the year too, papers have to make way for the tuns of mail matter sent in every direction from Washington. We must make allowance, too, for bad roads, lost bridges, and washed railroads.

To give you an account of Kansas troubles, now that the war is here considered at an end, will be but reviving an old story. Some account of Dr. Doy and son of whose trial you may see an account soon, perhaps will not come amiss. Some time last month, several negroes, all with their free papers duly made out, made their way from some part of Missouri to Lawrence, K. T., and there hired Dr. Doy and son to pilot them on their journey north, where they might find free homes in security. Two free colored men, who had for some months been employed in one of the principle Hotels, in Lawrence, also availed themselves of the opportunity to settle in some place at a greater distance from the Border State. They were all proceeding quietly on their way, when they were overtaken by pursuers, overpowered, ironed, and taken to Platt City, Missouri, and placed in the county jail, as common criminals.—Their treatment from their kidnappers as well as the insults and brutality heaped upon them by an excited crowd, as they passed through the streets of Platt City, is a disgrace to humanity.

Since their imprisonment their condition has been ameliorated, and they are released from irons. The sympathies of free state settlers are strongly interested in this case, and the time has been when they could not have been restrained from taking the affair into their own hands. It is far better that justice be awarded by good and wholesome law. The Territorial Legislature have appropriated $1,000, or so much of it as is necessary for the defence of the Doctor and his son, and have also instructed the Governor to furnish able counsel to defend them. The excitement on both sides was so great, that it was thought best to adjourn the trial to the middle of the present month.

On the morning of the 14th of February, we had a thunder shower, which cleared away warm and pleasant and has remained so ever since. The wild geese commenced to emigrate to their northern homes, some time since; and the wild fowls, that in winter take refuge in the groves, have again returned to the prairies. We who have all our lives been accustomed to the long cold winters of Maine, can hardly realize that we have had a winter here. There has been no snow to whiten the ground, except one week in December, when we had five days good sleighing. There has been but little frost, and at no time has the ground been frozen more than six inches. The mercury has never been more than eight degrees below zero.

The farmers are now commencing their spring work; busy plowing and sowing.

Emigration has already commenced, families are every day seen on the move to find new homes. "Pike's Peak" companies are already forming, the first was advertised to leave Lawrence the first of this week. Those persons who have visited the gold regions and returned, as well, as numerous letter writers confirm the accounts of gold. But so little time comparatively has been spent prospecting, than no one believes the resources of the country, as yet fully developed. The probability is there will be such a rush there, that there must of necessity be many disappointed adventurers; then will come the shady side of the picture.

In my next I will be a little more specific in Territorial affairs.

M. D. P. T.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL JACKSON.

At the South-west, the people delight to talk of General Jackson; of his darling love of justice, and the prompt way of administering "that article," when he found it necessary. The Spirit of the Times gives the following anecdote of the old General when a Judge:

"I was on the Mississippi last summer, when I heard the following story:

The General, then Judge Jackson, was holding court, in a shanty at a little village in Tennessee, and dispensing justice in large and small doses, as seemed to him to be required in the case before him. One day during court a great bulking fellow, armed with pistols and bowie knife, took it upon himself to parade before the shanty court house, and cursed the judge, jury, and all that were there assembled in set terms.

'Sheriff, arrest that man for contempt of court, and confine him,' sang out the Judge.

Out went the Sheriff, but soon returned with the word to the Judge that he had found it impossible to take the offender.

'Summon a posse, then, and bring him before me,' said the Judge.

The Sheriff put out again, but the task was too difficult; he could not or dared not, lay his hands on the man, nor did any of the posse like the job any better than he did, as the fellow threatened—

'To shoot the first skunk that come within ten foot of him.'

At this the judge waxed wroth—to have his authority put at defiance before all the good people of that vicinity; so he loudly sang out—

'Mr. Sheriff, since you cannot obey my orders, summon me; yes, sir, summon me.'

'You, Judge?' exclaimed the Sheriff in amazement.

'Yes, me—summon me! I will see what I can do.

'Well, Judge, if you say so, though I do not like to do it, but if you will try, why I suppose I must summon you.'

'Very well,' said Jackson, rising and walking towards the door. 'I adjourn this court ten minutes.'

The ruffian was standing a short distance from the shanty, in the centre of a crowd of people, blaspheming at a terrible rate, and flourishing his weapons, and vowing death and destruction to all who should attempt to molest him.

Judge Jackson walked very calmly into the group, pistol in hand, and confronted him.

'Now,' said he, looking him straight in the eye, 'surrender, you infernal villian, this very instant, or I will blow you through.'

The man eyed the speaker for a moment, without speaking, and then put up his weapons, with these words,

'There, Judge, it's no use, I give in.'

He then suffered himself to be led by the Sheriff, without opposition; he was completely cowed.

A few days after the occurence, when the man was asked why he knocked under to one person, when he had before refused to allow himself to be taken by a whole company he replied:

'Why,' said he, 'when he came up I looked him in the eye, and I saw shoot, and there wasn't shoot in nary other eye in the crowd; and so I says to myself, says I, hoss, it's about time to sing small, and so I did.'"

ENIGMA.

Composed of 17 letters.

My 6 11 10 16 5 15 is a boy's name.
My 9 16 3 4 is a girl's name.
My 13 8 10 16 2 6 is a boy's name.
My 13 8 12 8 4 is a girl's name.
My 3 16 1 17 13 is a family name.
My 14 4 8 9 15 11 13 is a boy's name.
My 7 11 15 3 is a family name.

My whole is an agricultural association. RUTHVEN.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA IN No. 12.—*Pay the Printer, and save a quarter.* Answered by J. B. H., *Bethel*; T. T., *Bethel*; B. B. D., *Albany, Me.*

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

WE HAVE ON HAND AND offer for sale at

Lowest Prices,

quality considered, as follows:—

539 Half Chests Oolong TEAS.

60 " " Souchong "

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50 " " Young Hyson

213 boxes "E. Chapman," "I. Hamilton," "World's Fair," "Pine Tree," "Jewel of Ophir," "Iris," "Virginia Belle," "Pride of Union," and "Cornucopia"

TOBACCO.

93 bags Rio, Santos and Java

COFFEE.

85 barrels Refined SUGARS.

10 hhds New Crop, New Orleans

SUGAR.

45 bbls. New Crop, New Orleans

MOLASSES.

23 hhds Cienfuegos do.

390 whole, half and quarter boxes

RAISINS.

70 bbls. Mess and Clear PORK

5 tierces LARD.

3000 casks NAILS.

1800 lbs. No. 1 Dutch Gov't and Penang NUTMEGS.

20 tierces Carolina RICE.

900 boxes Scaled and No. one

HERRING.

15,000 lbs. POLLOCK FISH.

20,000 lbs. COD "

300 boxes GLASS.

200 coils different sized Manilla

CORDAGE.

100 doz. PAILS; 50 nests TUBS, 3s and 8s, together with all the Goods going to make up a stock of GROCERIES for the Country Trade.

Davis, Twitchell & Chapman,

85 Commercial St.,
(Nearly opposite head of Custom House Wharf)
PORTLAND, ME.

Jan. 7, 1859. 3m4

Stage Notice.

MAIL STAGE will leave Bethel Tuesdays & Fridays, at 3 o'clock, A. M., for Newry, North Newry, Grafton, Letter B, and Errol, N. H., arriving at Errol at 6 P. M.

Returning—Leave Errol on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M., for Bethel, arriving in season for up and down trains.

N. B. All express orders will receive prompt attention. A. M. MERRILL, Proprietor.

Bethel, Dec. 17, 1858. 1y1

D. P. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

Boots & Shoes.

WOULD call the attention of his friends and the public to his Winter Stock.

His Goods are selected with great care, and he feels confident that he can furnish an Article equal to any in this section.

☞ He also manufactures to measure, Womens' Misses' and Childrens' Shoes.

Store in Chapman's Block.

Bethel Hill, Dec 17, 1858 1y

CAHOON'S PATENT

BROADCAST SEED SOWER

FOR SOWING

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Grass-Seed, &c.

Patented Sept. 1st, 1857. Re-issued May 11th, 1858.

PATENTED IN EUROPE.

The Horse Power Machine,

At the walking gait of a horse, sows from *ten to fifteen acres* per hour.

The Hand Machine,

At the walking gait of a man, sows from *four to eight acres* per hour.

These machines are substantially built, and do the work in a very superior manner, as numerous certificates from those who have used them fully prove.

They have taken the 1st Prizes at the

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL FAIR, held at Richmond, Va., 1858.

Also.—At *Missouri State Fair*, in a grand trial of Broadcast Seed Sowers, held at St. Louis, Mo., 1858. *Kentucky State Fair*, holden at Louisville, Ky., 1858, "with high commendation of the committee." *Michigan State Fair*, holden at Detroit, 1858. *Pennsylvania State Fair*, holden at Pittsburg, 1858. *Maine State Fair*, holden at Augusta, 1858, and at numerous other State and County Fairs.

The HAND MACHINE, which is especially adapted to the Farms of New England, is built of iron, and will last a man his life-time.

A person can sow with it and do the work perfectly, who has had no experience in sowing, whatever—and a saving of at least three-fourths of the labor is made by its use.

A complete division of the seed is effected, and each kernel falls separately upon the ground; causing great regularity of distribution, and giving the best opportunity for the growth and development of the grain. As a result of which, a large saving of seed is made, (estimated by some to be fully one-third,) and an increased and better crop is produced.

For sale on liberal terms and prices by

GILMAN CHAPMAN,
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Or by

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Corresponding Agent.

Office—York Street—Opposite Portland Sugar House,
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Jan. 7, 1859. 4tf

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HAIR OIL,
POCKET KNIVES,

Gold and Steel PENS, Violin Strings, and a great many other goods not specified here.

JOHN S. ABBOTT.

Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858. 1tf

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$50 A MONTH and all EXPENSES PAID. An agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States, to engage in a respectable and easy business, by which the above profits may be certainly realized. For further particulars, address Dr. J. HENRY WARNER, corner of Broome and Mercer Streets, New York City, enclosing one postage stamp. 6mo.

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ANIMALS and BIRDS set up in good style, and warranted to keep any length of time in any climate. Skulls of all kinds of Animals of these regions furnished at short notice.

Also—FRESH TROUT sent to order, and constantly on hand.

☞ Parties guided in any part of Oxford County Wilds, Fishing or Hunting.

J. G. RICH,
Dec. 30. tf Letter B, Oxford Co., Me.

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Ladies' Lever Sets, (Pin & Ear Drops,)	15,00
Ladies' Cameo Sets, "	5,00 to 10,00
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Ladies' Cameo Pins,	2,00 to 3,00
Ladies' Gold Stone Pins,	2,00 to 3,00
Ladies' Florentine Pins,	2,00 to 4,00
Gents' Gold Pencils,	3,00 to 6,00
Gents' Gold Pencils with Gold Pens,	7,00 to 8,00
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Ladies' and Gents' Silver Pencils,	75 to 1,50
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Ladies' Gold Bracelets, various styles,	1,00 to 3,00
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Silver Plated Wine, Pen-Knives, Gold & Silver Thimbles, Money Bags, Articles for the Toilet, &c., &c., varying in value from 25 cts. to $1,00.

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